

TULSA DAILY WORLD

EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
MEMBER OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS
Eugene Lorton, President and Editor
P. O. Lorton, Business Manager
Entered in the Tulsa Postoffice as Second Class Matter

Official County Paper

AVERAGE NET PAID CIRCULATION FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1915, 19,400.

I. E. Scott, circulation manager, solemnly swears that the average net paid circulation of the Tulsa Daily and Sunday World for the month of January, 1915, was 19,400, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

E. E. SCOTT, Circulation Manager.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 1st day of February, 1915.

(S.E.A.L.) MABEL KEIM, Notary Public.

My commission expires October 17, 1921.

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Daily Food

Wednesday, February 26.

God has not sent us to earth, but to obtain salvation by our Lord Jesus Christ.—I Thess. 5:9.

Be all my heart and all my days devoted to my Savior's praise.

And let my glad obedience prove how much I love, how much I love.

Rejoice evermore.—I Thess. 5:16.

Senator Owen could not find any place to sleep in Brest. Evidently, says the Dallas News, that Brest is very different from Abraham's bosom.

That strike in Russia among workmen to drive bolshevism out of power looks very much like an adoption of the cardinal principles of the bolshevik.

It is suspected that, realizing that his personal influence has failed to impress the country, Mr. McAdoo is behind the propaganda to prevent the return of railways to the private owners.

Whatever else may happen, it is pleasing to know that soon after the fourth of March Congressman Kahn will succeed Congressman Dent as chairman of the committee on military affairs.

Homer Hoch, congressman-elect from Kansas, says he proposes to look them over before deciding whom he will support for speaker. We tried that once in a horse race, but it did not work as we anticipated.

Prussia is so enthused over its new form of government that it wants to hold elections every month. Some American politicians must have crept across the line when the army of occupation was not looking.

The best way we can explain it, is that ex-President Taft only had the version given out by Mr. Creel. When he has had time to digest the full text he may conclude that it is an entirely different document from what he expected.

The state corporation touched a responsive chord when it fined the telephone company for putting into effect Mr. Burleson's rules, but what we would like to have light on is how the corporation commission figures on collecting the fine.

Once in a while Sam Rhyne comes pretty near sizing up the situation, and one of the times is when he says everybody helped win the war except certain college professors and diplomats, so they are to be given the job of making peace.

According to the way the Wichita Beacon figures it, this country would have cut a pretty small part in winning the war had it not been for the boys who wore the khaki, meaning, of course, to call attention to the general inefficiency of the war department.

VITAL ISSUES DRAWN.

It is fortunate for the future of the American republic that the issues between the republican and democratic parties have become clearly defined upon the vital fundamental principles of governments. Not since the issue was drawn upon the question of the indissolubility of the union has there been presented a more clearly defined or important issue than that presented today.

Recently, in commenting upon the issues, Jonathan Bourne, Jr., a political writer, had this to say:

"The democratic party stands for internationalism—the exaltation of world interests above national interests—the subordination of the interests of America to the interests of the aggregate nations of the earth. The republican party, having absolute confidence in the superiority of American institutions and in the ability of the American people to find the best solutions for special and economic problems, believes that not only the welfare of America, but the welfare of the world, will be best promoted by leaving this nation free to work

out its own destiny, through which it will set an example for emulation by all the rest of the world.

"An the democratic party would sink the nation in internationalism so that party would sink the individual in socialism. It would paralyze the efforts of the individual to equalize the supposed interests of the aggregate—attempting to place all upon an equality of reward regardless of differences in effort and accomplishment. The republican party believes that aggregate advancement is no more nor less than the sum of individual advancement, and that every reasonable inducement must be offered to encourage development of the individual, not at the sacrifice of the rights and interests of other individuals, but with ultimate result good to all, through the accomplishment of the most capable and most energetic. Discouragement of individual initiative, enterprise and effort, as proposed and practiced by the democratic party, must inevitably retard the development of the whole. The progress of this nation has been measured by the attainment of its most highly developed individuals in every line of endeavor. Its Webster and Lincoln and Roosevelt, its Tiltons and Edisons, its Hills and Harrisons, its Morges and Belts, Schwabes, Burbankes and innumerable other individuals who typify development under the stimulating influences of opportunity. Socialism measures its attainments in terms of Bergers and Liebknechts, and Trotskys and Lenins.

"As natural accomplishments of its internationalistic and socialistic propensities, the democratic party tends toward paternalism, government ownership and free trade. Because of its internationalism, and in harmony with the spirit of Americanism, the republican party believes in protection of American producers against unfair competition with cheap products of other lands. It opposes government ownership or operation of industrial enterprises as calculated to destroy initiative and impede progress.

"We shall abandon nationalism when we abandon individualism. When we adopt internationalism when we adopt communism. We shall cease to have rivalry among nations when we cease to have rivalry among individuals. We shall cease to have contests among nations when we cease to have contests among individuals. We shall have both communism and internationalism when we set aside the law of the survival of the fittest."

SHOULD BE PASSED.

Failure of congress at the present session to enact a "blue sky" law would seem to be almost inexorable. The imperative need of a law to protect the investing public from purveyors of worthless stock will not be denied by any congressman, and the bill would doubtless pass without a dissenting vote if presented for a ballot. It is not known if there is any outside influence preventing its consideration, but if so, it should not be allowed to prevail. A new bill has been drafted by the capital issues committee, giving the government power over all issues that go into interstate trade, but purely interstate issues are left inviolate.

The act requires companies wishing to issue stock to render an account to a supervising body, stating the amount, the terms, the purposes of the proceeds, and the prospect of the investor to realize on his investment. The bill creates a regulatory commission, clothed with power to enforce its rulings, which would not only restrict stock issues when conditions warrant, but would be in a position to punish violators.

There is nothing in this measure to which the honest promoter could justly object. But if it becomes a law the fake promoter would be driven out of business. The honest promoter would be benefited because the legitimacy of his enterprise would be guaranteed by the government. The suspicion which might attach to many kinds of stock now on the market would also be completely removed. Millions of dollars now diverted to the pockets of dishonest promoters would be turned into channels of legitimate business. The nation's prosperity would be enhanced, and in particular inexperienced investors would be protected from thievery. "Blue sky" laws have worked so well in many states that the demand is now that the application be made nation wide.

Abe Martin

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Oklahoma Outbursts

The democratic caucus, having selected an "organ," is now prepared to proceed with the regular order of business.

Plans are being made to start de-mobilizing the candidates against Senator Gore just after the next Liberty loan campaign.

"You cannot ride two horses at once" is an old saying, but it is a poor player, insists the private poker player, who cannot stand on four jacks.

Governor Robertson says it must be a fifty million proposition or none at all. That's the stuff Oklahoma is no longer a four-bit state.

The presence of ladies at the young democratic convention in McAlester is all that kept the fight from being a "rough" one.

Delegation, over which factionally has the support of the OW's club.

Some one perpetrated a cruel joke on the members from Kiamichi. By respect he introduced a bill, and after it had passed second reading he discovered that it was intended to prohibit him from ever hereafter becoming a candidate for office.

Leadville, Colo., reported: Our esteemed contemporary says that in reading "Theodora's ride" at the Methodist church festival last week we looked and acted like a jackass.

We could retort in a way that would smother the man's whole future, but we have learned to pass such things by. Suffice it to say that he is an infernal liar and a crawling scoundrel.

The bolshevik corner and the Sinn Feiners are again tangled over President Wilson's speech. The bolsheviks insist that it was an insult to the Monroe doctrine to call it a "mere scrap of paper," and that they expected something more of the president than that.

Germany for his epigrammatic reference, while the Sinn Feiners insist that he borrowed the expression just to let them know that his heart is in the right place.

Snapholes from the Dallas News: And after we get into the habit of telling our troubles we invest some of it we haven't any. Also remember, Algonquin, that the longer your courtship is the shorter your married life will be. Furthermore, if they expected something more of the president than that, they should look at a show window containing lingerie. The main reason why it would do for a man to wear a well is because he might use it for a handkerchief. A west Dallas widow says the latest proposal she has received was from a Lancaster man, who said that if she would agree to marry him he would bury her folks at half rate.

The Struggle

The Tempest.

For the third time since she had come to Arcadia Edith had innocently precipitated a tempest in the community. Her human and modern spirit had come into clash with the conservatism and conservative point of view of those women who rightly or wrongly formed public opinion in Arcadia.

She had won on both previous occasions and had with her victories perceptibly broadened and humanized many Arcadians. This last tempest aroused by her teaching her children the truth of the foundation questions her children asked, threatened more trouble to her comfort than the previous disagreements. Each parent felt called upon by the situation either to confess to the children that they had studied them with barren myths or to cling to their versions.

The many women who chose the latter alternative were compelled to keep their youngsters away from the Ferrol children, for Virginia and Jackie had become zealous defenders and missionaries of their mother's version of the origin of life.

But if there were those who withdrew their children and their own from the Ferrols there were a considerable—the most intelligent—in Arcadia—who not only were in sympathy with Edith's point of view but championed it in public. The country club porches echoed to excited discussions of the subject. One side declared Edith Ferrol's views a menace; the other thought them the only version worth while.

The controversy did not stop at discussion over tea-cups. The children of the community—the worst gossips in any community—threw themselves hotly into the dispute as one which arose with them, affected them and belonged to them.

The teachers in the neat, stone schoolhouse in Arcadia had to decide many a heated argument on the subject among their pupils and did not know which way to turn. If they decided with the Ferrol children, the champions of Edith's views, they would bring about their own indignation of parents of the opposite camp. If they supported the Bacon children's version of the origin of human life, they would be teaching what they knew was false.

In their distress they appealed to the district superintendent of schools. He had met the situation before in other districts and had settled it in his own way.

He usually called a public meeting to discuss the question of what should be taught the children of Arcadia in the way of sex education. Edith Ferrol and Miss Selden were invited to present their side of the controversy. Armed with Miss Selden's scientific knowledge and training, and strengthened by the authority of Edith and other sympathizers who had actually put into practice what they were now upholding in debate, the progressives overwhelmed the reactionaries with the effectiveness of their arguments.

But if the other side was overwhelmed with arguments, they did not surrender. The meeting, which was largely attended, did not end the controversy. On the contrary, it raised it to a more intense pitch. Other country clubs took up the question, while in Arcadia it became the burning topic of the day, eclipsing even the certain approach of war.

All this was preparing an excellent prospect for the reception of "The Question of Life" when it should appear for news of the forthcoming book had spread.

This prospective interest not only had to affect a serious sacrifice to the

Autobiography of Theodore Roosevelt

It was inevitable under our system of law procedure, this meant that the action of the court was to be determined by legal technicalities. It was possible to dismiss a man from the service for quite insufficient reasons, and to provide against the reversal of the sentence, if the technicalities of procedure were observed. But that worst criminal who was to be admitted to a court of law, who was to be considered in a criminal trial (and the mood of the court might be to treat the case as if it were a criminal trial), although it was easy to get evidence which would render it not merely justifiable but necessary for a man to enter the police force, but who did not believe they could get in save by the payment of money or through political pressure. The priest was running a temperance lecture in connection with his church, and he wished to know if there would be a chance for some of the young men who belonged to that lecture. The Methodist clergymen came from a small church, most of the members being shipwrights, mechanics, and sailormen from the local coasts. In each case I assured my visitor that we wanted on the force men of the exact type which he said he could furnish. I also told him that as was assumed in connection with the examinations, and that I would like to get four or five of his men to take the examinations without letting me know their names. Then, whether the men failed or succeeded, he and I would take their papers and follow them through every stage so that we could tell at once whether they had been accepted or not, and in each case my visitor turned up a few weeks later, his face wreathed in smiles, to say that his candidates had passed and that everything was evidently all straight. During my two years as president of the commission I think I appointed a dozen or 15 members of that little Methodist and many other churches in connection with the temperance lecture of the Catholic church in question. They were all men of the very type I most wished to see on the force—men of strong physique and resolute temper, sober, self-reliant, with a strong will to improve themselves.

Occasionally I would myself pick out a man and tell him to take the examination. Thus one evening I went down to speak in the flower at the Young Men's Institute, a branch of the Young Men's Christian association, at the request of Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge. While there he told me he wished to show me a young Jew who had recently, by an exhibition of marked pluck and bodily prowess, saved some women and children from a burning building. I saw the young man, whose name was Otto Raphael, was brought up to me by a powerful fellow, with good-humored, intelligent face. He had passed, was appointed, and made an admirable officer, and he and all his family, wherever they may dwell, have been close friends of mine ever since. Otto Raphael was a genuine east sinner. He and I were both "east sinner" in the use of the vernacular, and I am sure that he was a man of feeling and our grasp of the facts of life, I may mention that we were almost the only men in the police department who picked Fitzsimmons as a winner against Corbett. Otto's parents had come over from Russia, and not only in social standing, but in a policeman's position meant everything to him. It enabled him to educate his little boy, and he was a man who had been born in this country, and he had been from Russia two or three kindfolk who had performed been left behind.

Rather curiously, it was by no means as easy to keep politics and corruption out of the promotions as out of the entrance examinations. This was because I could take complete charge of the entrance examinations myself, and moreover, I was a man who had been born in this country, and he had been from Russia two or three kindfolk who had performed been left behind.

For instance, I received visits at one time from a Catholic priest, and at another time from a Methodist clergymen, who had parishioners who wished to enter the police force, but who did not believe they could get in save by the payment of money or through political pressure. The priest was running a temperance lecture in connection with his church, and he wished to know if there would be a chance for some of the young men who belonged to that lecture. The Methodist clergymen came from a small church, most of the members being shipwrights, mechanics, and sailormen from the local coasts. In each case I assured my visitor that we wanted on the force men of the exact type which he said he could furnish. I also told him that as was assumed in connection with the examinations, and that I would like to get four or five of his men to take the examinations without letting me know their names. Then, whether the men failed or succeeded, he and I would take their papers and follow them through every stage so that we could tell at once whether they had been accepted or not, and in each case my visitor turned up a few weeks later, his face wreathed in smiles, to say that his candidates had passed and that everything was evidently all straight. During my two years as president of the commission I think I appointed a dozen or 15 members of that little Methodist and many other churches in connection with the temperance lecture of the Catholic church in question. They were all men of the very type I most wished to see on the force—men of strong physique and resolute temper, sober, self-reliant, with a strong will to improve themselves.

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